

# The Enterprise.

VOL. 10.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1905.

NO. 35.

## RAILROAD TIME TABLE CONDENSED NEWS OF THE PACIFIC COAST

**NORTH.**  
6:02 A. M. Daily.  
7:19 A. M. Daily, except Sunday.  
9:39 A. M. Daily.  
12:03 P. M. Daily.  
5:43 P. M. Daily.  
5:54 P. M. Daily.  
9:12 P. M. Daily.

**SOUTH.**  
6:45 A. M. Daily.  
7:33 A. M. Daily, except Sunday.  
12:03 P. M. Daily.  
4:09 P. M. Daily.  
7:03 P. M. Daily.  
8:33 P. M. Daily.  
12:01 A. M. Daily. (Theatre train.)

### S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R. TIME TABLE

Leave Fifth and Market Sts., S. F.	Leave San Mateo
6:30 a. m.	5:30 a. m.
Every one-half hour thereafter to	Every one-half hour thereafter to
6:45 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
7:30 " "	8:00 "
8:30 " "	9:00 "
9:30 " "	10:00 "
10:30 " "	11:00 "
11:30 " "	12:00 "
12:45 a. m.	12:42 a. m.

### TIME TABLE

South San Francisco R. R. & Power Co.

Leave Holy Cross	Leave Packing House
6:30 a. m.	6:30 a. m.
Every one-half hour thereafter to	Every one-half hour thereafter to
4:30 p. m.	4:30 p. m.
4:55 " "	4:55 "
5:10 " "	5:35 "
5:55 " "	6:31 "
6:00 " "	7:00 "
7:30 " "	8:00 "
8:30 " "	9:00 "
9:30 " "	10:00 "
10:30 " "	11:00 "
11:30 " "	12:00 "
12:45 a. m.	12:35 a. m.

Cars pass Post Office every thirty minutes, 15 minutes before and 12 minutes after the even hours, from 5:42 a. m. to 4:42 p. m.

The last car, leaving Fifth and Market Sts., S. F. at 12:30 p. m. connects at Holy Cross at 12:15 a. m. with last car for South San Francisco.

### POST OFFICE.

Post office open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sunday 8:00 to 9:00 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

MAIL ARRIVE. A. M. P. M.  
From the North 6:45 12:03  
" South 12:05 12:39

MAIL CLOSES. A. M. P. M.  
North 6:55 12:09  
South 6:15 11:35  
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

### CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

Methodist Church. Meetings, Butchers' Hall. Sunday Services—Sunday School, 3 p. m.; Epworth League of Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.; Preaching 7:30 p. m.

The pastor, Rev. W. de L. Kingsbury will be in town Tuesdays and Thursdays from 1:30 to 5 p. m. Any who may know of sick or distressed neighbors, will please leave word at the residences of Mr. Coombes, Mrs. Du Bois or Mrs. Sullivan.

Catholic Church Services will be held every Sunday at 9 o'clock a. m. at the Catholic Church.

### MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

### DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT	
Hon. G. H. Buck	Redwood City
TREASURER	
P. F. Chamberlain	Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR	
C. L. McCracken	Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY	
J. J. Bullock	Redwood City
ASSESSOR	
C. D. Hayward	Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK	
H. W. Schaberg	Redwood City
COUNTY RECORDER	
John F. Johnston	Redwood City
SHERIFF	
J. H. Mansfield	Redwood City
AUDITOR	
Geo. Barker	Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS	
Miss Etta M. Tilton	Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR	
Jas. Crowe	Redwood City
SURVEYOR	
W. B. Gilbert	Redwood City

### Ordered From Port Arthur.

Chef.—American and European firms still in Port Arthur have been notified by the Japanese authorities to depart and to remove their merchandise. Many of the firms are now arranging to charter steamships for that purpose.

### Re-elect Their Old Officers.

Louisville, Ky.—The United Confederate Veterans, in session here, re-elected their old officers, headed by Lieutenant General S. D. Lee as commander-in-chief, and chose New Orleans as the meeting place for 1906.

### Interesting Occurrences Specially Selected and Boiled Down Into Short Items.

### HAPPENINGS OF THE PAST WEEK

### Current Events Related in Dispatches From Many Correspondents in Various Parts of the West.

That the Bullfrog district is having a great boom is evidenced by the long list of mining properties published in the Bullfrog Miner of Beatty, Nevada.

The salmon run at Santa Cruz has commenced and good catches of this fine fish have been made. A number of visitors have been enjoying the sport.

Harry Renfro surprised his friends at Upper Lake, near Ukiah, last week by telling them that he was tired of life. Before any one could interfere he drew a pistol and blew out his brains.

The will of the late Arthur Orr, who died at his home at Pasadena, Cal., has been filed for probate at Chicago. The estate is valued at \$1,800,000, and the bulk of it is left to the widow, Eleanor N. Orr.

Hereafter admission to the Exposition grounds in Portland on Sunday will be reduced to 25 cents. An effort is being made by the concessionaries to have the same half rate made for evenings throughout the week.

George Perry, drum-major of the Fifteenth United States Infantry Band, committed suicide last week at the Presidio of Monterey by placing a revolver against his breast and sending a bullet through his heart.

During a dispute over a board bill at Agricultural Park, Los Angeles, Mike Parcell was shot four times by W. A. Hall. Three of the bullets lodged in Parcell's breast and one in the arm, and a fatal result is feared.

Professor E. W. Ritter of the University of California has taken charge of the Biological Station at La Jolla. He will spend most of the summer in examining the deep submarine valley which lies just off the coast at La Jolla.

Antone Benders, an employee of a Sacramento malt mill, had a narrow escape from death by suffocation when buried under fifty tons of malt. Bender's fellow employees dug him out just in time to save him from suffocating.

Joe Craig, member of a pioneer family of San Bernardino, fell down stairs at the Southern Hotel and broke his neck. He died instantly. Craig attracted much attention some months ago by eloping with the wife of his brother, Clark Craig, and her five children.

The report of the Controller of the Currency shows the condition of the nine national banks of San Francisco on May 28th to be: Loans and discounts, \$84,463,942; gold coin reserve, \$6,421,302; notes, \$8,349,896; total resources, \$77,125,841; individual deposits, \$31,340,555.

The Board of Education of San Diego has decided to ask the city to create a bonded indebtedness of \$100,000 for the purpose of erecting a new high school building to replace the very dilapidated structure which has been in use for many years and which the city has outgrown.

The jury in the famous Writ Darr criminal assault case at Ukiah brought in a verdict of guilty after having been out only forty-five minutes. This is the third trial of the case, and on both previous occasions the jury disagreed. It was not supposed that conviction could be secured.

Professor J. C. L. Fish of the department of civil engineering at Stanford University has been granted leave of absence from the university for one year. He will spend the time in doing practical engineering work in this State and will return to the university to resume his work in September, 1906.

George Fuller, a blacksmith at Dutch Flat, found a basket containing a baby girl hanging on his gate the other morning. There was a note with it saying the mother, an unfortunate girl, had left the baby knowing it would have a good home, as

Fuller and his wife have no children. The little one is being well taken care of.

The Chamber of Commerce of San Jose will run an excursion to the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland on July 8th. Several hundred business men and their families will make the trip. The California Commission at the exposition has been asked to set apart July 10th as Santa Clara Valley day. A supply of Santa Clara county dried and fresh fruits and literature will be taken along. A rate of \$20 for a ten days' trip has been arranged.

Initiative petitions will be placed in circulation in Los Angeles within the next ten days asking the City Council to adopt an ordinance granting to a "benevolent corporation" a monopoly of the saloon business in Los Angeles. The organizers seek to regulate the liquor traffic of Los Angeles along the lines that have made Gothenberg famous.

Professor L. A. Fitz of the department of agriculture of the University of California has made an examination of the wheat fields of Yuba county, where the Hessian fly was reported by farmers to have done a great amount of damage. He found that no Hessian fly has appeared in the county, but thinks it probable that white rust is responsible for the damage.

F. M. Barrett and F. W. Bone, wealthy business men of Wheaton, Minn., pleaded guilty in the Federal Court at Seattle, Wash., to complicity in a conspiracy to defraud the Government by inducing Italians to take out timber claims near Kalsipell, Mont., and were sentenced to one year in the United States penitentiary and the payment of a fine of \$1000 and the cost of the action.

Growers of wine grapes in northern San Joaquin have been offered \$12 a ton for grapes and some of them are signing contracts. Table grapes give indications of being the best crop in years. As high as \$150 an acre has been paid for some of the crops, the buyer agreeing to take all responsibility and gather the grapes. This is the highest price ever paid for table grapes in northern San Joaquin.

In a new well being drilled for the Marysville Water Company in the heart of the city, a float of gold has been found 100 feet below the surface. A mining man, noticing the formation through which the drill was passing, picked up a handful of gravel and panned it after he had picked out one large nugget. So many pieces were found in the first handful that he tried again, and from three ordinary handfuls of gravel took about \$2 worth of gold. Precious metal has long been known to exist under the ground on which Marysville is built, but was not thought to be so plentiful. There is little likelihood of mining operations being carried on within the city limits.

SERVANT GIRLS SCARCE IN CHICAGO

Employment Bureaus Unable to Supply the Demand for Domestic.

Chicago.—The demand for girls for general housework in Chicago is much larger than the supply. Managers of a number of the large employment bureaus, including the three conducted by the State, declare that they are receiving every week more calls for domestics than it is possible for them to fill.

The Swedish and Norwegian girl-of-all-work still holds her place in the popular demand.

One of the reasons advanced for the inability of many of the employment agencies to meet the large number of calls for domestic help is that many of the girls are learning special lines of housework, such as cooking and waiting. Last year the average wages for general housework were in the neighborhood of \$3.50 and \$4 a week, but this year there has been an advance in the scale to \$4 and \$5 a week, many receiving as high as \$6 and \$7.

By a careful canvas among the leading bureaus it has been found that only 75 and 80 per cent of the calls for girls for general housework are being filled.

### Agnews Caring for Many Patients.

San Jose.—The trustees of the Agnews Asylum state that the report of the medical superintendent shows that there are 629 men and 432 women patients in the institution. The balance in the contingent fund is \$26,618.

Generous Gift to University.

St. Louis.—Announcement has been made of a gift of \$200,000 by Mrs. William McMillan of St. Louis for a girl's dormitory at Washington University.

## AMERICANS ARE DESERTING THE Isthmian Zone

### Construction Almost at a Standstill Because of Exodus of Laborers.

### PAY IS SMALL AND EXPENSES HIGH

Very Little Sickness There, but Men Employed to Dig Great Waterway Are Dissatisfied With Prevailing Conditions.

Culebra, Isthmian Canal Zone.—Every incoming steamship from New York, New Orleans or San Francisco brings to Colon and Panama a contingent of Americans recently appointed to canal work. Every outgoing ship takes home its quota of returning employees.

Two months ago, while Chief Engineer Wallace was in the States selecting his appointees, the arriving squads were large—sometimes fifty in a bunch. Recently their numbers have markedly fallen off. On the contrary, departures are increasing rather than diminishing, a state of affairs which is causing concern in the Government building.

F. M. Barrett and F. W. Bone, wealthy business men of Wheaton, Minn., pleaded guilty in the Federal Court at Seattle, Wash., to complicity in a conspiracy to defraud the Government by inducing Italians to take out timber claims near Kalsipell, Mont., and were sentenced to one year in the United States penitentiary and the payment of a fine of \$1000 and the cost of the action.

Press reports from home indicate a belief that fear of a fever epidemic is at the bottom of this serious outflow of whites. This is a gross error. The prime cause is the widespread discontent with general conditions, natural and administrative. As a matter of fact, there is not now an undue amount of sickness in the zone. The popular impression at home concerning the unhealthfulness of the isthmus is exaggerated.

The hospitals are not overcrowded, either here or at Ancon, which includes the Panama district.

Under the prevailing conditions effective work must soon cease, unless foreigners be called in, a measure which would be repugnant to the nation. Little indeed has thus far been accomplished. Chief Engineer Wallace and his right-hand executive, Captain E. L. King, have now returned to the zone and doubtless things will take a better turn.

The French company spent nearly \$300,000,000 on the canal and yet failed of its purpose. The chief contributing cause was the difficulty which is now confronting the Americans here. The men here are subjected to unnecessary and irritating harassments, without any mitigating compensations. Their pay is no greater than in the States. In other particulars the employees brought here are much worse off than in the States. Every item that goes to make life pleasant is conspicuously absent, with no promise of improvement. The men feel that there is a total lack of interest in higher quarters in their personal welfare. They have been provided with no diversions from labor and care.

A cash reward is offered for the discoverer of the famous lawn tennis courts and baseball grounds so graphically described in newspaper correspondence. There is not an amusement of any kind at Culebra, the chief center of excavation. In the whole division there is not a lounging place or reading-room, such as soldiers often have in most remote posts.

# THE ENTERPRISE

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,  
Editor and Proprietor.

Any man who is master of his own house is usually a bachelor.

Even the most ardent temperance man does not want to see Niagara Falls become a dry town.

Another reason, probably, why "Mr. Rockefeller has no ax to grind" is that his ax is always in good working condition.

An average girl thinks all the young men of her acquaintance wonder if she would refuse them if they proposed.

H. Gaylord Wilshire, a Socialist, says bribery is a necessity. Probably he has been eating in restaurants and traveling in Pullman cars.

The Sultan of Morocco offers \$2 each for the heads of his enemies. It looks as if the heads of his enemies were a glut in the market.

If that New York bicyclist whose pipe was driven down his throat by a fall from his wheel had been smoking a cigarette he might still be alive.

In order that your sleep may be sweet ask yourself this question before retiring for the night: "Have I been kind to any rich man to-day?"

Many a man sets out for Immortality and reaches Oblivion; but he may find the road more pleasant and he may be just as happy when he reaches his destination.

Dr. Osler has come out in favor of taxing bachelors. The bachelors ought to get together now and give the doctor a vote of thanks. He might have advocated chloroform for them.

Richard Harding Davis says our postal service is the worst in the world. It is understood, also, that Mr. Machen and Mr. Beavers do not like the service as well as they did.

For the never-vacant post of "champion mean man" the Chicago husband who shot at his wife because the train she was on was 15 minutes late is an easy winner. And he blames it on dyspepsia. A dynamite tablet should be prescribed.

Andrew Carnegie says he always finds out before offering money whether it will be accepted or not. It's a wise plan. No rich man should run the risk of being humiliated for the mere sake of keeping his conscience from rocking the boat.

As all the gun foundries of Europe continue to work night and day, the peace tribunal at The Hague may as well turn off the gas, put up the shutters and post the usual notice on the door announcing an indefinite suspension of business. A peace tribunal is all right when no war is going on, but it is not even ornamental as soon as the shooting begins.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, the millionaire inventor, has been given letters patent on an improved locomotive boiler, which, it is claimed, will make a great saving in fuel to the railroads. This is the second or third time that young Vanderbilt has made a successful appearance at the patent office. Cornelius Vanderbilt is the eldest son of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, and should have inherited the major portion of his father's vast estate and the leadership of the house, but because of his independence in marrying the woman he loved against the wishes of his father he was passed over and the Vanderbilt cash and honors went to his younger brother Alfred. Cornelius fell heir to a million or two, and his independence, which was worth more to him.

It would not be surprising if there was a revolt some time against the retired list of the army and navy. Through recent legislation and rapid promotions the retired list has become top-heavy. There are now three lieutenant generals, 20 major generals and 250 brigadier generals on the retired list of the army. In the navy of the three highest grades there are 123 rear admirals, 18 commodores and 54 captains. The act of Congress two years ago raised many men on the retired list one rank if they had seen service in the Civil War and had not been advanced a grade on retirement. This swelled the list of brigadier generals a great deal, but 250 brigadier generals on the retired list is entirely out of proportion to the size of the army either now or what it has been during the past 40 years since the close of the Civil War.

We are living and have been living in a period of wealth-developing, of money-making, of industrialism and commercialism in which have grown up colossal fortunes through the development of the enormous natural advantages of this wonderful country. In such a period of industrialism success is apt to be measured by individual wealth or earning capacity. But we shall come more and more to understand and appreciate the true standard, to estimate men, not in dollars and cents, but according to their real worth. The world's greatest benefactors have been men who lived and died poor in material wealth. The scholar, the patriot, the statesman, the artist, the scientist, the teacher, the moral exemplar, these in the greatness

of their work make the mere money grubber seem meanly small. There is too much worship of wealth, but it is not universal.

To one sweet soul who lived among us too short space the panorama of life and its living was spread in a fine and true light. He saw, through much pain and many struggles the things that endure beyond those of this world. In that brief "creed" of living which has come to us from Robert Louis Stevenson are set the guidelines to a finer conception of life and its duties than is contained in many a bulky book. To some it is a part of what they know and love; to others it is unknown. What is it to you? "To be honest, to be kind. To earn a little and to spend a little less. To make, upon the whole, a family happier for his presence. To renounce when that shall be necessary, and not to be embittered. To keep a few friends, but these without capitulation—above all, on the same grim condition, to keep friends with himself. Here is a task for all that a man has of fortitude and delicacy." Here is material for a year of writing and a lifetime of thinking and doing. For it is, in truth, a mustard seed of happiness and helpfulness. The art of living is of all human subjects with which we have to deal the broadest and most beautiful. It is well for men and women to dip into it as deeply as their mental equipment and the stature of their souls will allow. It is an art too much neglected in these hurried days. The tendency toward material gain, the craving for position and personal place, the increasing appetites for fame and fashion, are all more or less hostile to its development and growth. Deserving of the highest and most prominent place in the catalogue of human attainments, it is often made secondary to those far inferior. To "get along" in the world seems the shibboleth of the newer generation, rather than to live nobly and well. This is not strange, neither is it a phase of the times to be greatly feared. As with most things of the sort, time is needed to right it—and the work and words of those who see above the mountain tops of materialism into the clear sky of common sense and the spirit. Out of this marsh may grow and bloom the best flowers of the future. The mistakes of to-day are the foundations on which we build the lasting towers of to-morrow. As with honesty, kindness loves most to dwell in little things. Both are like the notes of a great organ, honesty the bass and kindness the treble. We can not see the player—and his name is legion—but out through the aisles and naves and transepts of the world floats the music. In perfect harmony they gladden and soothe, their fair melody drowning many discords and marking time to the march of our better selves.

## STEWART'S SUCCESSOR.

Rise of George S. Nixon from Telegrapher to Senator.

Essentially a product of the West is Hon. George S. Nixon, who succeeds the picturesque Senator Stewart, of

Nevada. Born in California in 1860,

his mature life has been spent entirely in the Battleborn State. He is a typical "self-made" man. At the age of

19 he was a telegrapher at Browns,

Humboldt County, Nevada, for the

Central Pacific Railroad and three

years later a bookkeeper in the Washoe County Bank at Reno. Here his

business career began; in a short time he organized the First National Bank of Winnemucca and he is now the controlling factor in a half dozen banks,

President of the Lovelock Land and

Development Company, which has re-

claimed by irrigation 30,000 acres of

wonderfully fertile land near Love-

lock, Nev. He is also largely interest-

ed in the cattle and sheep business,

while his mining interests in the gold

districts are of numerous value. Aside

from the exalted office he now occu-

pies the only other official position ever

held by him was member of the Ne-

vada State Legislature during the ses-

sion of 1891, but he has always taken

an active interest in politics and has

been a strong and active leader in

State affairs.

The Boy, Too, Was Sorry.

It was such an enticing slide that no

boy could resist it, but this stout

old gentleman who was stepping along

in a gingerly manner failed to realize.

He thought nothing about it until he

collided with the boy who knew the

slide for the best to be had, and they

both went to the ground; the boy, who

was small and thin, below, and the old

gentleman who was stout, on top.

The old gentleman found the boy

much softer than the sidewalk would

have been, but when he had regained

his footing he looked with dignified re-

proach at his late cushion.

"My boy," he said, "it is evident that

one of us should apologize, and as you

seem to be out of breath, I will say that I am sorry this unseemly incident

occurred."

"You—you're not half—half as sorry

—as I am," panted the boy.—Youth's Companion.

## Advice from Paw Paw.

"To get rid of a balky mule," says the Paw Paw Bazoo, "walk up behind him and hit him with your fist. You won't have him with you after that."—Kansas City Times.

Sometimes people recover after the doctors have "given them up," but as a rule, doctors are pretty good guess-

## SHALLOW PANS.

The old-fashioned way of setting milk in the ordinary six-quart shallow pans has nothing to commend it except the cheapness of the outfit. The pans take up a great deal of room in the dairy, and make a great deal of work in washing, although the new pans, pressed out of one piece of tin-ware, are not so hard to wash as the old ones that were made out of four or five pieces, and had a seam around the bottom and two or three up the sides. Leaving out of consideration the large amount of room that forty or fifty pans take up in a dairy, which is a big item on many farms, we find other strong objections in that pans last but a few years, they cause lots of mess from spilling and leaking, and the milk sours and thickens before the cream has time to rise. This last point is the greatest objection, and a very serious one to the use of shallow pans in dairies of half a dozen cows or more. Just how much butter fat or cream is lost in the milk the average farmer does not know. He thinks that it is only a little, and that it does not amount to much. But really it amounts to a great deal, and may be the whole of the profit.

The following experience shows the loss through setting milk in open pans. A herd of fourteen cows were in milk, and giving about 250 pounds of milk a day. The pans were set in a cool room and allowed to stand for thirty-six to forty-eight hours. The skim milk was tested, and it showed that nearly all the cream rose in the first twelve hours, no difference being shown between that set twelve hours and that set thirty-six hours. But the amount of butter fat which was lost was something appalling, amounting as it did to eight-tenths of one per cent or about one-sixth of the whole amount of the butter in the milk. This loss is not surprising to one who has opportunity to make such tests, and it is going on every day on hundreds of farms in this country. In this case it amounted to two pounds of butter per day, and nearly all of this could have been saved by the use of a separator.—American Cultivator.

## GRAVEL, SHELL AND BONE.

When one stops to think how the gizzard performs its work it seems wonderful. And yet nature has designed it in such a way that by its movements it grinds the food passing into it by means of those bits of sharp stones, which in the process do no harm to this organ itself. Of course, the inner lining of the gizzard is tough, and the body of the gizzard composed of strong muscles, yet tougher things than the gizzard itself are ground up in it. I have never seen a diseased gizzard, although I have found the food in them in bad condition for lack of proper gravel. Three forms of grinding substance are mostly used—shells, gravel and bone. Gravel is found in all soils, but if it has been rounded by nature's wear and tear it is of no value to the fowl, for the gizzard is so composed that it rejects the bits of grinding stuff as soon as the sharp edges are worn smooth. The chickens are always on the lookout for these sharp substances, and they seem to know the exact size needed. They like sharp bits of shell and bone. Shell and bone perform two functions; they serve to grind the food, and the food, in wearing them down, passes the lime in the shell and the nitrogenous substance in the bone on into general circulation.—Inland Farmer.

## GAPES IN CHICKENS.

That dreadful disease, the gapes, destroys many, many chicks every year. It is not really a disease. The chick is not what we call sick, but the bird gradually becomes weakened and exhausted, all its vitality leaves it and it is no more.

Gapes are caused by small parasites lodging in the trachea of the bird. Most of these worms are fork shaped, while straight ones are sometimes found. They hatch in damp ground and water and are found by the chicks and swallowed. Perhaps the bird may swallow only one worm, but in a short time they multiply and the poor little things have been known to have a dozen worms in the throat at one time. When once a flock is infested there are several ways of getting rid of the pests, that is if they are given attention as soon as the disease is discovered. As soon as possible separate the sick from the well ones, and apply the remedy; if one should fail try another. If attended to as soon as the gasping is noticed a small bit of camphor gum or three or four drops of turpentine mixed in a pint of soft food will generally effect a cure. Another is to dip a feather in the turpentine or prepared camphor, run it down the throat of the chick, give a sharp turn and remove from the throat and quite often the worms will cling to the feather.

A convenient hook for hanging harness, horse collars, blankets, etc., may be made with about three feet of old wagon tire. Some tires are drilled or bolts, but if the holes are not there it is necessary to drill three or four in the long end for nails or screws to fasten it up with. In bending the hook bend the outside of the tire in, as it leaves the rounded ends on the inside of the hook.

The fumes of burning carbolic acid is another very good remedy. Fasten a screen about the center of a barrel or box. Put the chicks on the screen, then put a few drops of the acid on a red-hot shovel and set in the lower half of the barrel, as the smoke arises and fills the upper half where the

chicks are, watch them very carefully, as it is liable to suffocate them if kept in too long. Sulphur may be used in the same way with good success.

Instead of doctoring, let us strive to prevent this disease. It is often through our own carelessness that this trouble comes; gapes are seldom found where the fowls have good food and pure water, and where cleanliness about the house and runs is strictly observed.—P. W. H. in St. Louis Journal of Agriculture.

## KEEPING MILK PURE.

Bulletin 221 of the Michigan Experiment Station gives the following summary of rules for milking:

1. The cow should be sound—no disease should exist in the animal.
2. The feed should be good and free from aromatic substances. If these aromatic foods are used they should be employed according to those methods which will not cause odors or flavors to appear in the milk.
3. The cow should be groomed and hair about the udder perfectly clipped.
4. The milker should be a neat, tidy person.
5. The milker should be free from disease and should not come in contact with any communicable disease.
6. The milker's hands and clothes should be clean while milking.
7. The pail should be sterilized.
8. The stall should be such as to reduce the amount of disturbance of dust and dirt.
9. There should be good light, good ventilation and good drainage in the stable.
10. The stable should always be kept clean.
11. Feeding and bedding, unless moist, should be done after milking.
12. A dustless milking room is desirable.
13. Milk should not stand in the stable.
14. If milk is aerated, it should be done before cooling and in pure air.
15. The sooner the milk is cooled after milking the better.
16. Keep the milk as cold as possible when once cooled.

## PURE WATER FOR HOGS.

There is nothing better for the hog than pure water pumped from below the surface every day. So much the better if the troughs into which the water is pumped can be flushed out and cleansed at regular intervals. Usually around the drinking quarters mud accumulates and makes a very unhealthy place for hogs to wallow. Wherever cholera has existed in hog lots there is nothing more favorable to the propagation of the germs of this disease than dirty drinking or wallowing quarters. It is true that, as the hog is a non-sweating animal, a bath in mud or in water during the warm weather seems to be keenly appreciated, and yet from this habit we are apt to get the wrong impression. The hog only wallows in mud in order to keep its temperature down. If clean water were available this would be used in preference.

It will generally pay to make some attempt to supply them with quarters where they may have a clean bath when they desire it, instead of compelling them to root and wallow in the same mud over and over again throughout the season. It should be remembered that the hog is naturally one of our cleanest animals, provided it is given an opportunity to carry out its own desires.—Rural Home.

## ABOUT THE HORSES.

Wide tires save much horse power. Axle grease pays 1000 per cent profit.

Your horse needs water oftener than you.

A sandy or muddy road doubles the work.

The best drivers talk much to their animals.

Quiet and patient drivers are worth twice as much as any others.

You can get no more power from a horse than you give him in his food.

Yelling and jerking the bit confuses a horse and advertises a blockhead.

The horse is man's invaluable helper and should be treated as a friend.

Any fool can ruin a team, but a wise driver maintains its value.

Balking is very often caused by abuse, overloading or tight harness.

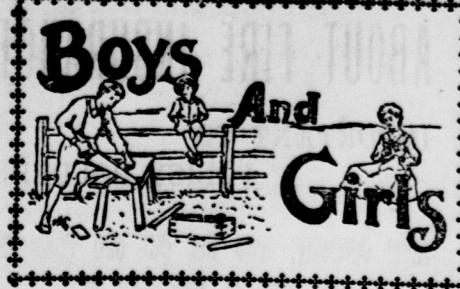
The whip costs more than it saves. Put it away.

A rise of only one foot in ten doubles the draft.

Dark or damp stables cause low spirits and various diseases.

Feed very little hay or bulky feed to the work horses at the noon hour. Good oats—say a gallon to five quarts—and a good supply of water will keep up steam. Hay is not necessary at the noon feeding, unless some is chaffed and mixed with the oats.

A convenient hook for hanging harness, horse collars, blankets, etc., may be made with about three feet of old wagon tire. Some tires are drilled or bolts, but if the holes are



## LITTLE STORIES AND INCIDENTS

That Will Interest and Entertain Young Readers.

**Nellie's Coat.**  
When Nellie's coat is old, although, Indoors, I fondly cling To cozy corners by the fire, A frozen, shivering thing, She goes without it, since the day, Outside, is warm as spring.

**When Nellie's coat is new, al-**  
The house is far from cool And causes me to seek a fan, I find that as a rule, Without, the raw air causes Nell To wear the coat to school.

**The mercury flies up and down,**  
It blisters or it blows, Old Sol ducks under or comes out, It rains or shines or snows— I know, because I live with her!— To suit our Nellie's clothes.

—Youth's Companion.

**A Water Tandem Race.**  
Boys who can swim and have a place to swim in need never be at a loss for something to do during warm weather. There is no finer sport, and, on a blazing hot day—well, there just isn't anything like the water, is there? Swimming for the sake of a bath, for exercise, to get and to keep cool, are all fine things by themselves, but it is even more fun and even more



CORRECT POSITION IN THE WATER.

beneficial to do something while in the water which will put your swimming powers to the test besides having an interest all its own.

This special water pastime really should have six boys to get the greatest possible amount of fun out of it, two teams of three boys each, but as it is easy enough to get up any number of teams, once the first one is formed, we will take one at a time.

It is called swimming tandem, and to do it you must be able to float pretty well, but then every boy who can swim can float, so that is easy enough, isn't it?

One boy is, of course, the leader. The second boy grasps him by the ankles and is in his turn held the same way by the third boy. The first boy strikes out, making the regular breast stroke with his arms, but keeping his legs still instead of kicking "frog fashion." The second boy can move neither his arms nor legs, but floats perfectly still, only his head above water, being drawn along by the boy before him and pushed by the boy behind him, who holds his arms quite still, but kicks out his very best.

One would think that the boys must need go very slowly this way, but as a matter of fact three good swimmers going "tandem" can beat one ordinary swimmer who is doing his best, all alone.

It is lots of fun to be one of the three and almost as much fun to watch them, but best of all is a race between two teams of boys, each team

tagged have to help the one who is "it" by tagging the others. The last child caught is "it" for a new game.

Dare base is another tag game, a little harder than the others. At each end of the yard is a goal. Midway between draw a line, which is dare base. A child or catcher is at each end of the dare base. At a signal the children pass from one goal to the other, and those who are tagged as they pass over the dare base become catchers with the others. So on till all are caught. After the children cross the dare base they are safe.

### Bean Bag Test.

Into a bag that will hold four or five quarts pour three quarts of dried beans or peas and in their midst hide a ring, a thimble and a brass button. Have ready a bright tin cup and take out a cupful of beans, which must be emptied into a plate.

If either a girl or a boy finds the ring in her or his beans it is a sign of an early marriage. If a girl gets the thimble she will be an old maid, and when the thimble falls to the lot of the boy he will marry an old maid, says Home Notes.

The brass button in a girl's cup of beans denotes that she will marry a widower, but in a boy's cup it is a bachelor's button and shows that he will be a bachelor all his life and sew his buttons on himself. Each player can have only one trial, and if only beans fall to her share it signifies that her fate is still undecided.

### ABOUT AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.

As Much of a Man as His Celebrated Father—Willing to Learn.

A young minister of state always appeals to the popular imagination, if only as an example of precocity. We are not, perhaps, to include Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer in the category of infant prodigies, says the Booklovers' Magazine, or decry him as too young at 40, though his years are certainly few as men count them in politics. Nor may we ascribe to him one of those impetuous natures which force their way irresistibly to the front, maugre every obstacle. But he presents a psychological interest by the contradictions in his simple nature.

From an early age he set himself to mimic his father's appearance; but few characters have presented more essential differences. While Chamberlain the elder has a young head on old shoulders, conspicuous darling, recklessness of consequences, energy which borders on effrontery, raging, tearing impatience, strong passions, quick resentments and—what very few have realized—a heart upon his sleeve, his son, Austen, dilutes his assurance with diffidence, drifts instead of pushing, walks delicately, eschews all sentiment. He can be obstinate enough when his conventions are challenged, but he shares with most great teachers that childlike innocence which enables him to conjure impetuous opponents, that wise diffidence which is always ready to defer to an expert.

Those who see a great future in store for him are agreed in devoting special admiration to the teachable side of his disposition. When he was postmaster general he delighted his subordinates by the frank condescension which enabled him to share their frugal repasts and lend a genial ear to their small talk. Now that he is chancellor of the exchequer, burdened with the cares of intricate legislation, he proves his

strength by the admirable frankness with which he adopts the advice of his underlings.

During debates in committee on the finance bill he passed a great part of his time running to and from the seats below the gallery, where permanent officials were waiting to prime him with facts or fictions—at any rate with statistics. If he is sometimes led astray, as in the case of the tobacco duty, he can justify himself with Charles II. that his acts are those of his advisers.

### Poorhouse for Animals.

A workhouse or asylum for infirm beasts and birds was established some thirteen years ago by a society of influential Hindoos, says the New York Herald. It is near the Sodepur station, about ten miles from Calcutta, and is under the control of a manager with a staff of eighty servants and experienced veterinary surgeons.

In the place at present there are 973 paupers—129 bulls, 307 cows, 171 calves, 72 horses, 13 water buffalo, 62 sheep, 15 goats, 141 pigeons, 44 cocks and hens, 4 cats, 3 monkeys and 5 dogs.

This remarkable asylum is described as being most systematically and mercifully managed. The cow paupers have especially a good time of it, inasmuch as on the occasion of the "mela" natives go from far and near to decorate and worship them.

### Vain Regret.

"There is only one thing I am sorry for," said the man who had been beaten in a lawsuit.

"What's that?" asked the sympathetic friend.

"My lawyer in addressing the jury called them gentlemen instead of horse thieves. It would be such a satisfaction now if he had told the truth."—Illinois State Journal.

Some men never overlook an opportunity to make fools of themselves.

### YANKEE DOODLE HESIAN TUNE.

Old March Song of Germans Similar in Form and Rhythm.

Consul Schumann, stationed at Mainz, Germany, contributes an interesting item to the stock of knowledge after which the great American heart yearns with a consuming yearn, says the Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune. The knowledge concerns the origin of "Yankee Doodle"—so far as the inspiring music is concerned—and Consul Schumann sends to the Department of Commerce and Labor the following translation of an article from the Frankfurter Zeitung:

It is well known that the tune of "Yankee Doodle" was derived from a military march played by the Hessian troops in the War of the Revolution in America. In studying the dances of the Schwalm, Johann Lewalter was struck by the similarity in form and rhythm of "Yankee Doodle" to the music of these dances. Last year, at the kirmess of the village of Wassenberg, when "Yankee Doodle" was played, the young men and girls swung into a true Schwalm dance, as though the music had been composed for it. \* \* \* It therefore seems probable that the Hessian recruits from the Schwalm, who served in the pay of Great Britain during the Revolutionary War, and whose military band instruments consisted of bugles, fifes and drums only, carried over with them the tune known to them from childhood and played it as a march.

Q. E. D.: The logic of the argument of the Frankfurter Zeitung is absolutely impregnate. All other theories of the origin of "Yankee Doodle" must give way to the Hessian origin of the tune to which, incontestably, the Hessians danced at Trenton, and the fact is not mitigated by the other fact that the dancing was in an effort to get out of the way of a gentleman named G. Washington, who had crossed the Delaware for the express purpose of treating the Hessians to a waltz.

Learned men there have been who have assigned the origin of the music of "Yankee Doodle" to the mountaineers of the Pyrenees; the Seminole Indians in Florida have been credited with originating it, while others have assigned its origin to the fens of Lincolnshire in merry England. But it's all over now! It was brought to the United States by the Hessians as a dancing tune, and history records the fact that the Hessians danced to it at Trenton in one time and two or three of the quickest motions possible.

Ergo—as they would say at Chicago university—it is a Hessian tune.

**Trade with France Big.**  
There is probably no American industry better exploited abroad than that of agricultural implements and machinery. As a consequence there is an important foreign trade in these products.

Of the \$18,000,000 worth of farming implements exported from the United States in 1902 \$9,125,000 was sent to Europe. Of this \$2,000,000 was received in France. German and English machines are used, as are also those of French manufacture, but the American machines hold the field in France because they are greatly appreciated by the French farmer on account of their efficiency, their lightness and their reasonable cost. In a country which in 1901 had 35,500,000 acres of wheat and other cereals and 28,500,000 acres of grass and other forage under cultivation, whose grain crop was valued at \$575,000,000 and the other crops at \$581,000,000, there must be a favorable field for the sale of agricultural machinery.

Our consul at Havre, France, Mr. Thackera, who furnishes this information, advises the manufacturer who desires to open up a trade in France in these products to go himself or to send a capable representative. One speaking French would be better, he says, but it is not essential. He should first visit Paris and study carefully the situation in that city, and then go to the principal cities of the departments in which the agricultural centers are located.—Leslie's Weekly.

**Oddities of the Human Body.**  
The two sides of a person's face are never alike. The eyes are out of line in two cases out of five, and one eye is stronger than the other in seven persons out of ten. The right eye is also, as a rule, higher than the left. Only one person in fifteen has perfect eyes, the largest percentage of defects prevailing among fair-haired people. The smallest interval of sound can be distinguished better with one ear than with both. The nails of two fingers never grow with the same rapidity, that of the middle finger growing the fastest, while that of the thumb grows slowest. In 54 cases of 100 the left leg is shorter than the right.—Indianapolis News.

**Making Old Pen Like New.**  
"My pen is spoiled and I have no other," said the bookkeeper.

The machinist happened to be in the office and he took the pen and held it over the gas jet for 30 seconds.

"You can make an old pen as good as new," he said, "by holding it over a flame like this for half a minute and afterward dipping it in cold water."

He dipped the hot pen in cold water as he spoke and it sizzled slightly.

"Now try it," he said.

The bookkeeper tried the pen and exclaimed joyously:

"By George, it's as good as new again!"—Chicago Chronicle.

**And Opaque.**

"He says that when he sits down to write, his ideas come thick and fast."

"I guess they come thick, all right."

—Houston Post.



### WOMAN PATENT LAWYER.

Miss Edith J. Griswold of New York is one of the exceptional women. Miss Griswold was a member of the international jury of awards for the department of machinery at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, with distinguished credit to herself and her profession. Miss Griswold was the only woman member of the board of jurors, which included some world famous mechanical experts.

She is a member of the bar, practices law, but makes a specialty of patent law; is a patent expert and is one of two women lawyers who make patents a specialty. She has a very marked mechanical bent and has given much time to the study of electricity, her patent work being especially along this line. Miss Griswold is vice president of the Women Lawyers' Club of New York.—American Queen.

**Fat Men the Best Husbands.**

"Fat husbands are the easiest to tame. They make the most docile husbands in the world," said a well-known authoress. "A fat husband seldom worries himself about the management of the household. He trusts everything to his wife, pays her bills ungrudgingly.

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**A Word to Mothers.**

Mothers of families are too apt to consider that their appearance is of small importance. The girls, of course, they wish to have as pretty clothes as they can afford to give them, but, say they, "who will notice what I wear?" so they are careless about the neatness of their sleeves, the fit of their gloves, the fineness of their handkerchiefs, etc., and present anything but a dainty and smart appearance.

Now all this is a mistake, and it is a worse mistake for the matron than it is for the spinster, for it is likely to lessen the happiness of those whom she loves best. When we look at a fresh young girl, we often notice her likeness to her mother, and when we see the mother dowdy and draggle-tailored, a vision comes before us of what

thing. The combination is cool and summery.

These so-called hand-painted organdies are being made up into frocks for Easter bridesmaids.

Pique is to be a good deal worn this summer. It is lighter in weight than formerly and in some cases beautifully embroidered.

A fashionable style for the linen shirt unadorned by embroidery is the introduction of a center plait paneled with torchon or Cluny lace.

The newest and smartest sleeves are far from bouffant, and if the present tendency continues we shall see the tight arm covering back.

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edge. These bands, of course, intersect each other between the lozenges, but are cut in continuous length.

The same trimming is repeated upon the blouse and very attractive sleeves.



A frill of deep cream lace finishes the large puff of the latter. The stock is of dull orange taffeta, almost hidden under braiding of fine dark blue soubatche, which also trims the front of the bodice. Pongee makes the deep crush girdle.

**Health and Beauty Hints.**

A cup of salt added to your footbath, using hot water, will prove restful.

Don't undervalue the appearance of the hands. A beautiful hand may

### SMART GRADUATING TOGGERY.



ly, and doesn't mind noise or confusion in the home.

"On the other hand, everything seems to trouble the lean husband. He is exacting, critical, fault-finding, and, more often than not, domineering.

"It is not the lean man's fault that the fat man excels as a husband. The fat man seems to have been especially designed for an easy-going domestic life. Nature has endowed him with many qualities she has denied to the lean man. She has made the fat man naturally indolent, both as to exertion and temper. He likes to move slowly—*to rest*.

"There may be some people who will not agree with the theory that stout men make the best husbands; but if you look closely at the men who dispute the theory, you will find that they are lean and have a worried look."

**DAME FASHIONS DECREES**

Black velvet cuffs and collars distinguish some of the smartest white linen coats.

New net veils have a border of undulated lace woven in one with the center.

Very beautiful are some new porcelain buckles with French miniatures painted on them.

Any fabric does for coats this season, from sheerest lace and linen to cloth and leather.

Bronze slippers and stockings are taken notice of again, after a long period of oblivion.

A tendency to be noted is toward tightly fitted, plain surfaces broken up by markings in the way of seams, piping, etc.

Green girdles and green hats with white dresses are going to be quite the

daughter will be at the same age, and the vision is unpleasing enough to scare off any man who was just awaking to a sense of her charms.

It is really wrong of the mother not to be as well dressed as she can right afford to be, for her children's sake. That she will thus also give pleasure to her husband is a consideration which should make the trouble entailed seem very well worth while.

### Velvet Waist.



Waist of velvet mouseline de

# THE ENTERPRISE

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY  
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Editor and Prop.

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Branch Office, 202 Sansome St., San  
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SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1905.

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company has at length begun the foreclosure of land contracts that are in default. It has been very patient during all of these years, and has only now taken this step, after having given holders of contracts the right to surrender them and save themselves against the deficiency judgments that are likely to ensue.

As we go to press work has fairly been started on another substantial building in the business center of this thriving town. The new building will have a frontage on Grand avenue of fifty feet and a depth on Linden avenue of 115 feet. When completed there will be 100 feet of brick building from the corner of Linden and Grand easterly on Grand avenue.

The new building will not only be a valuable addition to the substantial business buildings of our town, but it will house the newly organized bank, which will prove an important factor in the town's future growth and development.

## LIGHT THE COUNTY ROADS.

From now on enterprise should characterize the movement of our Board of Supervisors. Our county has a future beyond estimate. The metropolis of the Coast is growing and developing with astonishing rapidity and great capital is seeking employment in every direction in San Francisco and from all parts of the country. San Mateo county, the natural beneficiary of this growth, the home territory of this development should leave no stone unturned to get now her natural deserts. South San Francisco sees it. San Mateo sees it, Redwood City and other points see it and the activity of their promotion committees and societies shows a keen appreciation of what is due us as a community and clearly defines what we as a county should do to enhance and secure our own betterment. Subdivisions are being laid out in all directions, railroads being built through our midst and others projected. Now let the county do its part. Improve our county roads and make more of them. Alameda county has set an example we would do well to follow. Not only are her roads in perfect condition, but they are lighted with electric lights for miles in every direction. What is the result? The automobile clubs of San Francisco go to Alameda county. Every ferry-boat takes parties and machines across the bay. They would prefer to come into our county, but our poor highways and dark avenues forbid. Every night and all night long on the one avenue leading from San Mateo county to San Francisco a stream of teams conveying the produce of our rural country struggle in the dark on the heavy road to reach the market of San Francisco. We need these improvements from every standpoint that common sense can indicate and never so much as now.

## ADVANTAGES OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

A low tax rate.

An equable and healthful climate.

The only deep water on the peninsula south of San Francisco.

Directly on the Bay Shore line of the Southern Pacific Railway and only ten miles from the foot of Market street, San Francisco.

A ship canal which enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

An independent railroad system, which provides ample switching facilities to every industry.

Thirty-four hundred acres of land in one compact body fronting on the bay of San Francisco, affording cheap and advantageous sites for all sorts of factories.

Waterworks with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district.

Several large industries already in actual and successful operation.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

## President Remits Sentence.

Washington.—The President has remitted the sentence of dismissal imposed upon First Lieutenant Earle W. Tanner, Seventeenth Infantry, who was tried in the Philippines on a charge of conduct unbecoming an officer.

# Science AND Invention

he had shaken hands with all of them, "you are the only ones I put before my Rough Riders."

Then he turned to the tickled men.

"Boys," he continued, "I congratulate you on your good taste in selecting your wives and other female relatives. I certainly am proud of you."

Meanwhile Henry Bardshaar had been standing around, first on one foot and then on the other. The President's eye fell on him.

"By Godfrey, Henry," he said, as he wrung the trooper's hand again, "I am glad you are here. You see," he explained, "Henry was my orderly for a time, and every time I was on the firing line he was there. Every time I stood up Henry stood up, too. He seemed to think that if I got shot it was his duty to get shot, too."

There was half an hour of this sort of greeting, all personal, and then the party sat down to dinner. It was a camp dinner, cooked in camp ovens and served with camp dishes. There were a pot roast of beef, corn, peas, potatoes, bread and butter and coffee.

The President fell to with an appetite that apparently was voracious. He had two helpings of beef, and ate so much bread and butter that Secretary Loeb was obliged to replenish the plate.

The examination of photographs executed at the observatory for reproduction in the new lunar atlas.

The British postoffice has entered into an agreement with the Marconi company whereby messages are now received at any telegraph office in the United Kingdom for transmission from the wireless coast stations to ships at sea fitted out with the Marconi apparatus. The cost is sixpence a word, but no message consisting of less than twelve words is accepted, making the minimum cost for a message 6s. 6d. No one can use a wireless telegraph system in Great Britain without authorization by the postmaster-general.

A gramophone which, it is said, can be heard at a distance of three miles is a late invention. The instrument is named the autophone and is worked by means of compressed air. This is pumped in by a small engine at a pressure which can be adjusted up to over eight pounds, through a small valve, which takes the place of the ordinary diaphragm, into the trumpet. The valve consists of a number of small slots, covered with a fine comb, not unlike a mouth organ, and the vibration of this comb produces the sound. On a calm, windless day it is estimated that, with a high pressure, the record could be distinctly heard three miles away.

The ability of some of the most minute of the earth's inhabitants to produce striking changes on the face of the land, which Darwin showed was characteristic of earth worms, has recently been appealed to in attempting to account for the curious natural mounds seen in Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. The creatures to whose agency these mounds are provisionally ascribed are white ants, or termites, supposed to have abounded in the south central United States at some former period, when a warmer and moister climate prevailed there. In Cuba, the atta, or leaf-cutting ants, at present build mounds ten or twelve feet high, and in western Texas their mounds are sometimes forty or fifty feet in diameter, although only one or two feet in height. The ant theory is regarded by Mr. A. S. Veatch as, upon the whole, preferable to the suggestions which have been made that the mounds in question were formed either by springs and gas vents, or by the action of the wind.

## ROOSEVELT CUTS LOOSE.

### Has Time of His Life in Reunion with Cowboys.

Before dinner the President held a reception, standing out under one of the big trees that line the gravel walk, says the San Antonio correspondent of the New York World. The rough riders came up one by one. The President called most of them by their first name. Occasionally he called a "Bill" a "Jim" or thought "Hank" was "Tom," but usually he knew them before they were presented to him by Lieutenant Fortescue, who stood beside him.

"Hello, 'Ben!'" he shouted, as "Ben" Daniels sidled up. "If you hadn't been here I never would have forgiv-

"Colonel," said George McCabe of Arizona, "do you remember when I stole that mess of green corn for you?"

"Do I remember it?" exploded the President, slapping McCabe on the back. "Why, George, that was the best mess of green corn I ever had."

"I guess you don't remember me, do you?" asked Henry Bardshaar, of Prescott, bashfully.

"Why, sure!" exclaimed the President. "It's Henry, isn't it?"

Then he turned to those around him and said: "Henry stole for me. He stole provisions from the quartermaster and one night he stole a poncho and a Spanish blanket. Say, Henry, we didn't sleep that night, for it rained, but we'd have been much colder if we hadn't had the blanket and the poncho."

Several of the troopers had been waiting for a chance to make a request.

"Colonel," said one, "we've got some of our women folks here. Can we present them?"

"Present them? Well, I should say you can. Bring them up."

The ladies were brought forward—a tittering, embarrassed bunch. There were wives, daughters, mothers and sweethearts.

"Ladies," said the President, after

he had shaken hands with all of them, "you are the only ones I put before my Rough Riders."

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## TOWN NEWS

Times lively.

The builders are busy.

Litigation in abundance.

Remember the entertainment at Guild Hall tonight.

Mell Cohen operated a barber shop on wheels the past week.

John Brandrup and wife were up from Woodside Wednesday.

Miss A. Scaviglioni of Hanford is visiting Miss Bessie Fox at this place.

Contractor Miner is pushing work rapidly on the macadamizing of Linden avenue.

Wm. Levy and wife left for Los Angeles this week, where Mr. Levy has accepted a position.

The plans for the new bank building and town hall are now on exhibition at the Postoffice.

The ladies have a very interesting programme for the entertainment tonight. Don't fail to attend.

The steel works have laid a track into the steel works building to facilitate the loading of heavy casting, etc.

Mrs. C. Broner, mother of P. D. Broner of this place, is reported seriously ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. Healy at San Francisco.

Letters from Mrs. W. J. Martin and children from Hilo, Hawaii, report all well and pleasant experiences. Mrs. Martin will return some time in July.

Two sports paid San Mateo county the sum of \$50 on Tuesday for twenty-one cottontail rabbits. The market for rabbits continues active, prices firm and high.

A movement is on foot to light San Bruno Park with electricity. The enterprising firm of Hensley, Green & Co. are using every effort to bring about this result.

Frank Miner has moved the two-story frame building occupied by Mell Cohen as a barber shop from its old site to the present site adjoining the Debenedetti warehouse.

Pound No. 2 has been established and opened at the residence of the undersigned near the Lux Ranch House.

A. T. SHERMAN, Poundkeeper.

The plans and specifications for the bank building were placed on record in Redwood City Wednesday and Contractor Butler will commence work the fore part of next week.

Colma is rapidly being equipped with electric lights. The Light and Power Company has quite a force of men at work in Colma wiring various residences and places of business.

The athletic club had several lively contests Tuesday evening and the largest house since the club opened its doors. A special car from the city was crowded with patrons of the club.

James Taylor, who was badly cut about the head and face in an accident on the meat company's locomotive some two or three weeks ago, is back at his old position as night engineer.

A pleasant surprise party was tendered Professor A. M. Sylvia on Thursday evening of last week by the graduating class and a number of their schoolmates. The evening was spent in playing games, singing, etc.

Parties looking for an industrial site accompanied Land Agent Martin last Monday. We understand a site was selected near the S. P. depot and Linden avenue, and that within another month work will begin on the new plant.

Martin Mills, the young man who broke into the S. P. depot at this place some four weeks ago and stole a number of miscellaneous articles, was on Thursday of last week sentenced to two years at Folsom prison by Judge Buck.

Real estate bought and sold; houses rented; taxes paid; conveyancing done; leases and other legal papers drawn by E. E. Cunningham, real estate agent and notary public. Post-office building.

The Benefit Ball given by the Women of Woodcraft last Saturday night at Armour Pavilion proved a complete success. The pavilion was crowded to its utmost capacity and a large sum was realized for the purpose for which the ball was given.

Erickson & Peterson have completed the wiring connections with the South San Francisco Light Company plant and from now on will use current for both power and light in the tunnel work now being carried on for the Bay Shore Railroad.

The regular rate for electric lights will be 10 cents per 1000 watts. The ordinary 16-candle power light burns 64 watts per hour. The minimum charge for lights will be one dollar per month. The above rate is as low as charged in any of the neighboring towns or cities.

The new well has not yet been connected with the big electric pump of the water works company. The delay is occasioned by the contractors losing a string of tools in the well just as they had finished its construction. It will be several days before the new well will be in commission.

Professor F. S. Rosseter of Redwood City conducted the graduating examination at the San Bruno school for Principal Sylvia the past week. The following named pupils composed the class: Annie Dervin, Josie Russi, Lena Eikerenkotter, Dan Hyland, Dick Harder and Alfred Raspordorff.

Al Eschelbach has resigned his position at the S. P. Station at this place and gone for a two weeks' visit with his parents at Los Angeles, after which he expects to enter the employment of the S. P. Company in the city of San Francisco. A. La Due will take the place made vacant by Mr. Eschelbach.

The boxing entertainment given at Colma last Saturday night was the most perfect and pleasant entertainment ever given in the pavilion. The hall was crowded and the preliminary contest and main event were first-class. Comments are received from all sides regarding the management of

the affair, the seating capacity and particularly the manner in which the place was lighted by the South San Francisco Power and Light Company.

If you desire to feel safe, sleep sound and fortify your credit, don't fail to have a policy of fire insurance to cover your property, and to secure such protection in sound companies, call on E. E. Cunningham, at Postoffice building.

Mr. William Butler of the Baden Brick Company has taken the contract for the new brick block and building Mr. W. J. Martin is putting up at the corner of Grand and Linden avenues. The contract price is in the neighborhood of \$20,000, and the building is to be completed in ninety-five days.

The Directors of the South San Francisco Bank met in San Francisco Friday and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, P. N. Lilienthal; Vice-President, Le Roy Hough; Secretary and Treasurer, W. J. Martin. M. E. Gluckman was elected Manager. Mr. Leroy Hough and W. J. Martin, Finance Committee. Mr. Gluckman has been for a number of years connected with the bank at Willits, in this State, and stands high as a banker. He will make South San Francisco his home.

Mrs. Mary Whelan, a native of Ireland, aged 73 years, died very suddenly at her residence, adjoining Union Coursing Park, on Friday evening, June 16th. The old lady had been in failing health the past six months and for two weeks prior to her death suffered from occasional attacks of cramps. On Friday evening the 16th inst., about 10:45 o'clock, she complained to her daughter that she felt very sick and was undressed and put to bed. A boy was sent for the doctor at Colma, but within a few minutes after the lad left the house the old lady expired. Owing to the fact that there had been no medical attendance a Coroner's inquest was held. The body was interred on Sunday at Holy Cross Cemetery.

### SUDDEN DEATH.

On Saturday night, June 17th, at Union Coursing Park, Ed H. Mulcahy, well known to habitues of the coursing park, reached the end of life's race.

The deceased was a native of England, aged 55 years. He had been a veterinary surgeon, but latterly had been employed training greyhounds at the coursing park. He had been for years constant patron of the black bottle and the last week of his life was under the influence of liquor every day save one. On Saturday evening, as was usual when he was intoxicated, he lay down on a bed of straw in the kennel with the dogs at about 10 o'clock. On Sunday morning his body was found lying on the ground just outside the door of the kennel, where he had died between 10 p. m. of Saturday and 6 a. m. of Sunday. An inquest was held and a verdict of death from alcoholism returned. Mr. Jack Dennis, superintendent of the coursing park, took charge of the body and with other employees and patrons of the park, gave the remains of the poor old gentleman a decent and Christian burial.

### JAEGER-DAVIS.

Married, June 18, 1905, at the residence of the bride's mother, in this town, Justice of the Peace E. E. Cunningham officiating. Mr. Harry Jaeger and Miss Bessie Susan Davis, both of South San Francisco, Cal. The wedding was private, only the family of the bride and a few intimate friends being present. The acquaintance which eventually culminated in a union for life was begun in the school days of Harry Jaeger and Bessie Davis.

The groom, after serving his country faithfully in the far away Philippine Islands and receiving an honorable discharge from the Army, came straight to this place to find his schoolmate and make her his helpmate for all the future campaigns and contests, defeats and victories, sorrows and joys of their earthly existence. Mr. Jaeger is an industrious young workingman of good moral character and steady, industrious habits.

The fair bride is well known to our people, where she has made her home for number of years and where also she is held in the highest respect and esteem. The young couple will make their home here.

**DR. McCRAKEN SECURES PLUM**

The Pescadero Supervisor succeeds the Late F. M. Granger as Tax Collector.

On Monday last, after a deadlock of more than a month, the Board of Supervisors filled the office of Tax Collector by electing one of its number. The fortunate man is Dr. C. L. McCracken, the Supervisor from the Pescadero district.

When the balloting was resumed on Monday the first attempt met with no success, and it was thought there would be no choice.

John F. Johnston withdrew from the fray, however, and on the second ballot Supervisor MacBain, who had been supporting him, went to McCracken, and he secured the necessary three votes.

The result of the ballot was:

For Weller—Coleman and Eikerenkotter.

For McCracken—Debenedetti, MacBain and McCracken (himself).

Chairman Coleman asked the District Attorney if it was legal for Mr. McCracken to vote for himself, and Mr. Bullock expressed his doubt.

Mr. Coleman, however, declared the result, and directed the Clerk to issue a certificate of election to Mr. McCracken under protest.

At the next meeting it is expected Mr. McCracken's resignation as Supervisor will be announced.

It will devolve upon the Governor of the State to fill the vacancy, and Carl J. Coburn of Pescadero, is the likely man. He has the support of

the County Committee, and being a man of very high standing in the community will probably secure the appointment.—Leader, San Mateo.

### RULE FOR PAYMENT OF WATER RATES.

It will be enforced.

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company has directed the local collector to give notice of and rigidly enforce its rules for the payment of the water rates in this town. The June water rate must be paid on or before the last day of June. If not paid the water will be shut off on the 1st day of July and it will cost one dollar extra in every instance to have the water again turned on. This rule will apply to every month in the year; that is to say, the water rate MUST be paid within or before the end of the current month. No exceptions will be made and this rule will be rigidly enforced.

### NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that teams must not be left standing on the streets of South San Francisco without being tied to a hitching post or otherwise secured; and hereafter in every case where a team is left unsecured and runs away upon the streets of said town the driver of such team will be promptly arrested and a charge of "disturbance of the peace" placed against him.

R. J. CARROLL, Constable.

### NOTICE!

For the accommodation of those having business with the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, its office in the Postoffice building will be open hereafter on Sundays between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock p. m.

W. J. MARTIN, Land Agent.

### NOTICE.

Owners of impounded stock are hereby notified that in case of my absence from the Pound they can obtain their stock by applying at the stock yards office and paying charges.

A. T. SHERMAN, Poundkeeper.

### RWARD!!!

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of \$10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

### TO LET.

A fine flat of eight rooms, new, in heart of business district, on Grand avenue. Enquire at Postoffice. ff

### FOR SALE.

Patent Redwood Tank, capacity 6500 gallons. Inquire of M. B. Kellogg.

Russia Seeks War Munitions.

Berlin.—The Russian War Office invited proposals from German ammunition works last week for 200,000,000 cartridges of all kinds, costing between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000, and also for considerable quantities of regulation infantry rifles. The largest arms and ammunition factories in Germany have been obliged to decline contracts because they have orders so far ahead from the Japanese, Russian and other foreign governments.

### SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF SAN MATEO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA: SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, a corporation, Plaintiff, vs. F. H. WADDELL, Defendant. No. 2726.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of San Mateo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County, on June 18, 1905.

The People of the State of California send greeting to F. H. Wadell, defendant.

You are hereby directed to appear and answer the complaint in an action entitled as above brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of San Mateo, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this summons—if served within this County; or within thirty days if served elsewhere.

And you are hereby notified that, unless you appear and answer as above required, the said Plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the complaint, as arising upon contract or will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court.)

H. W. SCHABERG, Clerk.

BY CLAUDE FOX, Deputy Clerk.

JESSE W. LILIENTHAL, Attorney for Plaintiff.

(Seal of the Superior Court.)

BY CLAUDE FOX, Deputy Clerk.

JESSE W. LILIENTHAL, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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JESSE W. LILIENTHAL, Attorney for Plaintiff.

## IN MY DREAMS.

In my dreams I often hear them, hear the far off voices calling  
From the hillside, from the red road, from the rolling waste of plain;  
Have you left us altogether? (some one told us in the township)  
Is it really true, old fellow, you will not come back again?

In my dreams I often see it, see the dear old shanty standing,  
With the brier scented breezes playing round the open door;  
Nothing great, nor grand, nor gaudy, but a quaint old wooden building,  
Just a kind of way back tavern and a sort of way back store.

And I often hear the voices of the sturdy station children,  
Kind of little shadow children in the middle of the road;  
And I guess that they are waiting for the teamster and his wagon  
And the dear old loony bullocks with their precious border load.

Shadow plains roll out before me with a mob of cattle charging,  
And I hear the yelping bridle as he turns them on the rise;  
And, anon, a shadow figure by the old slip panel waiting,  
And I note the look of longing and the sorrow in her eyes.

Must the dreamer go on dreaming what the fickle goddess pictures?  
Must he wake to find the vision all too seldom what it seems?  
God! who fashioned all things perfect, grant that one day you may find me  
Sleeping somewhere in the ranges with the shadows of my dreams.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

## BLACKMAIL.

I never give my photographs away," said Miss Moreton, primly, the dimple displaying itself almost ostentatiously in her cheek.

"But I am an old friend," said I. "Surely an old friend doesn't count?"

"It's not the same thing," said Miss Moreton, vaguely. "Of course it would be different if"— She ceased, apparently not knowing how to go on.

"Oh, very well," said I, with a sigh. "At any rate, I've got something to go on."

She lanced at me swiftly, and then looked down the room, where the people were chattering.

"If one gave to one, one would have to give to all," she said, oracularly.

"I'm thankful I have that snapshot, at any rate," I said.

"Snapshot?" she asked, looking at me suspiciously.

"Why, yes," said I. "You remember in the boat at Gorling last July, I took one of you then."

"I have no recollection of it," she said, coldly.

"It was rather a good one, but, of course, not well developed, and, naturally, not one of you at your best. But, at any rate, it's something."

"What sort of one was it?" she inquired, without telling one."

"On the contrary," I replied, "it has been held in law that you may take what photographs you will; only you mustn't sell them. I'm not going to sell yours."

"What's it like?" she inquired, ignoring this.

For answer I dived into my frock coat pocket. "I have a print here," I said. "I've not fixed it properly, but you can get an idea. It was when you were laughing at a story of Travers."

Miss Moreton almost plucked the photograph out of my fingers, and examined it. "How abominable of you!" she said. "It's perfectly ridiculous. Good gracious, I don't open my mouth like that!"

"It's a pretty mouth," I said.

"It's a detestable grimace, and all out of drawing," she declared, with visible annoyance. "Amateur photography is all like that. People have no right to be let loose with cameras they don't understand."

"It's all I have," I pleaded. "If you would let me have a real one of you, I would willingly sacrifice it."

Miss Moreton appeared to hesitate. "Certainly not," said she at last, with decision. "And you must, please, destroy these."

"That's the only print I have," I said, meekly.

She eyed me for a moment, and then suddenly stooped and thrust it into the fire.

"I'm glad to hear it," she said, shortly.

I made no attempt at rescue, but watched the poor thing burn.

"Then you are going to let me have one of yours?" I said.

"Indeed, no such thing!" she replied, and walked off toward a group who were discussing Beerbohm Tree. I sat down beside a young lady in furs, and entered into a disquisition on motor cars, of which I knew nothing. Presently, Miss Moreton passed me.

"Do you prefer a Panhard or a Mercedes?" I asked her.

She paused. "I don't know the difference," she said.

"Oh, do you motor?" asked the young lady in the fur coat, with enthusiasm.

"Miss Moreton rows," said I. "She puts very well, but she's not a first rate hand with the sculls."

"Indeed!" said Miss Moreton to me, daintily.

"At least, she's unconventional in her style," I went on. "Sometimes she catches 'crabs'."

The young lady in the fur coat tilted, but Miss Moreton looked at me with displeasure.

"I don't pretend to all the accomplishments," she said.

"No do I," I replied. "But I can take a sort of photograph. I have one of a 'crab'."

She was going on, but hesitated. It was I who rose and bade my motorizing acquaintance good-bye. I walked toward my hostess and the door, but ere I reached the former I found Miss Moreton at my heels.

"What do you mean, Mr. Mallison?" she asked quickly. "Why do you talk about 'crabs' and photographs?"

course, took no more interest in the matter. She was gazing down the room at some one else. But a thought occurred to her.

"You haven't shown that—that absurd snapshot to any one?" she asked, anxiously.

"Oh, no," I said; "I've never printed it."

"Oh!" she said; "but you said—"

"Well, you see, I could make out some patches and a foot, but I broke it, unfortunately, as I was developing it."

Miss Moreton's mouth was firm. "Mr. Mallison, give me back that photograph," she demanded.

"But I'm going to finish the breakfast," I protested.

"Give it back to me at once," she insisted, advancing on me. I was driven to bay. Besides, the rest of the room might hear us.

"I'll give it back if you'll give me the original," I said, boldly, but quite low.

Miss Moreton paused; she was taken aback. Her face flushed warmly.

"I—you—oh!" she stammered. "Mr. Mallison!"

"Is it a bargain?" I asked, anxiously, holding out the photograph toward her.

She hesitated, the pretty glow still on her face, and she was not looking at me.

"You are—oh, you are dreadful!" she said, with tiny, troubled laugh. "But, in that case, perhaps you had better keep the photograph."

"On second thought, I'll take both," I said.—H. B. Marriott Watson in the Sketch.

### IS THE NEWEST GRAFTER.

Recognized by Automobile Salesman Despite Smooth Address.

The pompous personage with the prominent jowl stepped into the automobile agency, says the Kansas City Journal, with the assurance born of an unlimited bank account.

"Ah," he murmured, "just what I have been seeking—an American-built machine of power and stability."

"Yes, sir," said the eager salesman, "our motor car is daily winning new laurels."

"So I understand. And only \$3,585, with a guarantee, eh? Well, I am the sort of a man who makes up his mind and quickly acts on it. Certainly this machine is cheap at the price, if it lives up to what is claimed for it. But that's the question, sir, that's the question."

"We are always glad to prove the splendid qualities of the machine," put in the polite salesman.

"Good. Now, before I close a deal with you, I would like to take a test trip to bring out these qualities."

"Certainly, sir; certainly."

"Now, I must take my wife along to prove to her the safety of the auto. Fortunately, she is outside talking with a party of friends who are just about to attend a reception in the suburbs. Of course, you have no objection to the party being my guests on the trip out there?"

"Not at all, sir, providing you deposit \$25 for the expenses of the chauffeur, wear and tear on the machine and so on. Of course, it's a mere formality. The money will be refunded to you after the sale."

The pompous personage grew very red in the face.

"Let me see! Er—er—I'm not particularly pleased with your make of machine, anyhow," he said, "and I am going down the street to another automobile salesroom where they extend courtesies to possible purchasers."

"Then, good-day," said the wise salesman, who had recognized the new variety of automobile grafted.

Makes War on Snakes

Mrs. King, the "Texas cattle queen," owner of the King ranch of a million or more acres in lower Texas and owner also of an immense fortune, is making war on rattlesnakes.

The snakes existed so plentifully, says the New York World, as to make traveling over the prairie hazardous. She posted an offer for all the rattles of the deadly serpents that could be brought to her. The first offer was 5 cents per rattle.

Peons and others of the section went into the snake business on a large scale. Within two weeks Mrs. King had received and paid for more than 10,000 rattles.

The bounty was then reduced to 3 cents a rattle. The number of the snake hunters had increased, and the drop in the market did not curtail operations in the least.

After a few more weeks a total of 98,000 had been reached, and the bin in which the rattles were kept was enlarged so as to include the whole interior of an outbuilding.

The price took another tumble, sinking to 2 cents a rattle, but still it proved a great business. Rattles were brought in by the bushel, and were always carefully counted and paid for at the stipulated market rate.

The number to date is reported at 223,050. Miles of the lower coast country have been hunted over, and rattle-snake skins have been preserved by the bale.

The winter is the proper time to scotch the snakes. During the period of their dormancy they may be found by knowing ones and killed in great numbers.

One of the Signs.

A small boy, who had been told by his aunt that God made Adam a wife out of a rib which He took from the side of the first man, complained soon after of not feeling well.

"What is the matter with you?" inquired his relative.

"I've got such a pain in my side," was the reply; "I think I must be going to have a wife."—Harper's Weekly.

The man who blows his soup, eats too fast.

Indians" he gasped; and the man, wheeling his horse round, rode back to Beaver, repeating the boy's cry.

## EDITORIALS.

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

### Preachers' Small Salaries.

MONG the permanent funds of the Methodist Church is one for the support of superannuated ministers. The question was recently raised in New York why Methodist preachers cannot save enough from their salaries to support them in old age. Figures have been given which are a sufficient answer.

There are 797 pastors in the three Metropolitan annual conferences in 1904-5, these being the conferences in New York City. These pastors may be divided into four classes.

The members of the first class, numbering 225, receive \$1,500 per year or more, those in the second, numbering 184, \$1,000 to \$1,500; those in the third, numbering 211, \$600 to \$1,000; and those in the fourth, numbering 177, \$600 or less.

The salaries paid the ablest and most eloquent Methodist preachers in the metropolis are no more than are received by many men in subordinate places in large business concerns. The salaries of many of their humbler brethren are less than half as large as the wages of a good mechanic.

Outside the cities, both in New York and in other States, salaries are smaller. "My college chum," a distinguished New York lawyer is quoted as saying, "was my equal in every respect, and in some respects my superior. After twenty-five years of successful ministerial work I discovered that his annual income when in his prime was the exact amount I paid for the care of my horse at the livery stable." In the rural districts the pay of a pastor is often much less than the keep of a city horse.

The smallness of the salaries of Methodist preachers is partly due to the fact that in every community this church draws to it many poor people, but it is more largely owing to the noble, time honored policy of Methodism of having a church for every pastor and a pastor for every church.

The flock may not number a dozen. It may be in a mining camp in Alaska. It may be in a city slum. However small, remote or inaccessible, it must and will have a shepherd. Wesley and Whitefield didn't believe in waiting for people to come in and get the gospel. They took it to them wherever they were, and their successors have been doing likewise ever since.

A man has to pinch and squeeze to rear and educate a family and dress as a preacher is expected to on \$1,500 a year, especially in a city. The fact that thousands of educated men gladly and laboriously serve their church for much less shows that the age is not so commercial as it is sometimes represented, and that religious heroism is not dead. The superannuated ministers of the Methodist Church accept their annuities without regarding them as alms, and well they may, for they have earned all they get.

—Chicago Tribune.

### Why They Lost Their Jobs.

HE Workers' Magazine has collected the stories of seventy-two working men who lost their jobs. The list has been tabulated and shows the following causes for discharge:

Drinking, eleven.  
Carelessness, eight.  
Swell-headedness, seven.  
Gambling, five.  
Laziness, four.

Following these come many others, such as "business

closed down," two; "dull season," two; "fellow clerk stole" one; "sassed boss," one; "woman worked cheaper," one.

It will be noted in a large majority of the cases the fault was with the employees. Indeed, the remarkable part of this symposium is the exceeding frankness of the discharged men in admitting this fact. Of the entire seventy-two, but two or three make any claim that their employers were at fault.

Another fact is revealed: There is little record of inefficiency on the part of the workers aside from that induced by bad habits. Four admit they were lazy. Three of these were just out of high school and say they will take hold of the next job with firmer determination to succeed. They have learned that business is not a "snap."

Liquor drinking heads the list of causes. The idea that "the wheel of business must be lubricated" is not borne out by experience. Gambling goes along with drink. It is simply a short cut to business ruin.

Carelessness, which is second in the list, is inexcusable. This fault, together with that of swell-headedness, is peculiarly the fault of younger persons and is not without cure.

The deduction from the entire matter is this: These workers discharged themselves. They voluntarily put themselves out of business.—Cincinnati Post.

### Physical Culture.

OUNG ladies are now devoting to physical culture enough energy to run the machinery of the world. It is well on many accounts that they seek to build up their strength, and among these reasons is the fact that it requires a robust constitution to withstand high heels, tight stays, marshmallows and pickles. A woman needs a full measure of physical training to enable her to resist the numerous deteriorating tendencies of modern life.

It would really seem that some young ladies fear old age so much that they take rash measures to keep from growing old. It may be they fancy it might reflect on their goodness not to die young. Young ladies who have not the time or means or physical capacity to work like field laborers in the gymnasium can often secure proper development of arm or chest by helping mother. Really, some good physical culture is to be obtained in this way, and there are some domestic arts the diligent practice of which tends not only to expand the chest, but also the heart and head.—Washington Star.

### The Foolish Treating Habit.

BILL to make treating criminal is progressing through the Pennsylvania Legislature. Any one who buys for another a drink of intoxicating liquor will be guilty of a misdemeanor.

There are many men who would stop with a drink or two if it were not for the treating habit. They stand with their friends against the bar for a round of drinks and each man has taken several times as many drinks as he would have preferred to take. There is no more reason for this custom than for a custom of treating to shoes or hats or overcoats, which would be much more sensible.

In Germany and France there is no such custom, and in England the custom only slightly exists among equals. The abolition of treating would do away with what might be called involuntary drinking.—New York World.

### MIRRORS, and what not.

By 1855 the Colosseum had exhausted itself, or the London public, and was put up for auction—in vain. The remainder of its career was checkered and dismal;



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South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly **FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE**.

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There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

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